ON MONODONTA QUADRASI, N.SP., BELONGING TO THE SUBGENUS AUSTROCOCHLEA, FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

By G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S., etc.

Read 10th December, 1897.

The subgenus Austrocochlea was founded by Fischer in 1885 to include a small group of Australian species of Monodonta, having M. constricta, Lam., for the type. These had previously been placed with Trochocochlea, Klein (= Oscilinus, Phil.), a section now restricted to the Mediterranean group, of which Monodonta turbinata, Born, is the type.

Pilsbry¹ admits only two species under Austrocochlea, viz., Monodonta constricta, Lam., and M. zebra, Menke, the latter with numerous synonyms relating to variations in colour and form. The group has hitherto been regarded as exclusively Australian, since South Australia and Tasmania furnish most, if not all, of the species. The new species from the Philippines, found by Mr. Quadras, after whom I have much pleasure in naming it, is manifestly distinct from the Australian species, though there can, I think, be no doubt as to its belonging to the same subgenus.



## Monodonta (Austrocochlea) Quadrasi, n.sp.

Testa conica, elatiuscula, crassa, imperforata, griseo-lutescens, rufofusco strigata et minute maculata; spira leviter convexa, ad apicem acuta; anfractus 5, angulati, tricarinati, suboblique striati, liris numerosis angustis leviter granulosis rufo-fusco punctatis cingulati, supra angulum concave declives; sutura irregulariter impressa, vix canaliculata; basis convexa, leviter producta, liris 6 conspicue punctatis instructa; columella callosa, leviter obliqua, ad basim minute tuberculata, extus subconcavo expansa; apertura subquadrata, intus argentea, valde 7-lirata; peristoma acutum, maculatum. Alt. 11, maj. diam. 9 mm.

Hab.—Tablas Island, Philippines (Quadras).

In appearance somewhat like a miniature *M. zebra*. The tubercles at the base of the columella are rather more conspicuous than in that species; the numerous revolving lire and the three keels are granulose; whilst the base is strongly ridged and brightly spotted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Man. Conch., ser. 1, vol. xi, p. 90.